

Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : APRIL 12

AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

Domestic manufactures exported in February, 1904, were greater in value than in any preceding February, and formed also a larger per cent of the total exports than in any preceding February. For the eight months ending with February the total manufactures also exceeded the total in the corresponding eight months of any earlier year. The fiscal year 1900 was the banner year in exports of manufactures from the United States, but from present indications the fiscal year 1904 will show an even larger total of manufactures exported. The month of February shows a total of thirty-eight million dollars worth of manufactures exported, against thirty-four million dollars in 1900, while for the eight months ending with February the total is two hundred and eighty-eight millions, against two hundred and sixty-eight millions in the same months ending with February in 1900.

These figures, which are presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics in its publication entitled "Advance Sheets from the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," indicate pretty clearly that the fiscal year 1904 will show a larger total of manufactures exported than any preceding year. In the eight months for which a record is already made the total exceeds by twenty millions that of the highest record previously attained, that of 1900, while the fact that February, 1904, exceeds by four millions the figures of February, 1900, also indicates that the increase noted in the earlier months of the year is continuing in the latest available months and thus likely to carry the year's total considerably beyond that of 1900. Not only in the grand total of manufactured exports does February exceed that of the corresponding month in any preceding year, but the percentage which manufactures form of the total is also larger than in the same month of any earlier year. For February, 1904, manufactures formed 32.63 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, while the largest percentage shown by any earlier February was that of 1902, when manufactures formed 31.84 per cent of the total exports. For the eight months ending with February the percentage which manufactures formed of the total is slightly less than in the corresponding months of 1900, being for 1904, 27.94 per cent and in 1900, 29.68 per cent.

Comparing conditions in 1904 with those of 1894, it may be said that the exports of manufactures have grown from twelve millions dollars in value in February, 1894, to thirty-eight millions in February, 1904, or over three times as much in February, 1904, as in February, 1894. For the eight months ending with February, 1894, the total value of manufactures exported was one hundred and twenty-three million dollars and in the eight months ending February, 1904, two hundred and eighty-eight millions, or two and a third times as much in 1904 as in 1894. Comparing with 1890, it may be said that February of 1890 shows a total exportation of manufactures of ten and a half million dollars against thirty-eight millions in 1904, and for the eight months ending February, 1890, of one hundred millions against two hundred and eighty-eight millions for the same months in 1904. In February, 1890, manufactures formed 15.27 per cent of the total exports and in February, 1904, 32.63 per cent; in the eight months ending with February, 1890, manufactures formed 16.58 per cent of the total exports and in the eight months ending with February, 1904, 27.94 per cent. Thus manufactures are not only increasing rapidly in their grand total of value exported, but also increasing the percentage which they form of the total exports.

The increase in exportation occurs in nearly all important articles or great groups of articles. Over 50 per cent of the total value of manufactures is included in the ten groups of articles—iron and steel, mineral oils, copper manufactures, leather and its manufactures, cotton goods, agricultural implements, scientific instruments, chemicals, wood manufactures, cars and carriages, and scientific instruments—and their relative magnitude is indicated in the order in which they are here stated. Of these great groups, which form over 80 per cent of the total exports of manufactures, all except cotton goods show an increase in the eight months ending with February as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of about five million dollars for the eight months, mineral oils about eight millions, copper manufactures about twelve millions, agricultural implements, two and a half millions, scientific instruments one million, leather and its manufactures, wood manufactures, and cars and carriages, and chemicals less than one million each. While cotton manufactures show a reduction of six millions, due in part to the temporary reduction in demand in the Orient and in part to the high price of raw cotton.

The manufacturing statistics, which did not reach Honolulu in the early part of the month, show that the total value of manufactures exported in February, 1904, was \$38,000,000, against \$34,000,000 in February, 1900.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Some of the Senators are attempting a dangerous experiment in tinkering with the appropriation bills. No one questions the right of the Senate or the House to alter the measures submitted by the Governor, but to change the one without offering something better will not shorten the present session. The House has set a proper example in the first week of the session. The Republican members, in order to facilitate matters, have agreed to bury their own opinions and accept the Governor's recommendations without change. If now the Senate goes ahead and changes the items in the salary bill, it will leave the door open for the House to do as it pleases. Necessarily it is harder to hold thirty men in line, than the more compact Senate, and it cannot be done at all if the House members feel relieved of responsibility by the precedent set in the senior body. It seems much better to let well enough alone, and to pass the salary bill as the House has done than to take chances with a conference committee which will give the House Rulers in the House the opportunity for which they are waiting.

In many of the cities and counties of the Eastern States indigent patients are cared for in private hospitals at government expense. The system in vogue there is the allowance of a per diem rate for each patient sent to the hospital by the proper government authorities, who also take care that the taxpayers are not imposed upon. Probably in the local hospitals, which have been enjoying subsidies at the hands of the Territory, are free patients who are capable of paying their own way. In order to aid the hospitals somewhat the legislature might make a lump sum appropriation for care of indigent sick, to be paid out upon the approval of the Board of Health or some specifically named officer, whose duty it will be to see that the government is not imposed upon by the people who are able to pay for medical attendance.

As possibly the first paper in the United States to suggest that the Japanese may not mean to advance beyond the Yalu—except by raids—the Advertiser is naturally pleased to find that the same idea is entertained by military experts. This is from the New York Tribune in a Washington dispatch about the opinions, regarding the Japanese campaign, of the General Staff.

An officer of high rank said that he was satisfied the Japanese did not intend to advance into Manchuria across the Yalu, and that all trustworthy reports indicate an intention by the Japanese merely to hold their position across Korea from Ping-Yang to Wonsan, and thus prevent the Russians from overrunning Korea.

The officer anticipated, however, that another army would land to attack the Liaotung peninsula. This is not so improbable as that one would permit itself to be lured into the interior of Manchuria.

There is a general hope, the House having done so well, that the Senate will not disturb the orderly progress of the Legislature towards the adoption of the Governor's estimates. He has framed a fair working scheme which, if it does not impose a horizontal cut, reduces wherever reduction can be made without harm to the public service. Off-hand changes in the schedules are apt to cut a vein. It is of course possible to improve on the Executive proposals but experiments of that kind may well await the regular session of the Legislature. The latter has had two tries already; now let it give the Governor a show.

The Advertiser is informed that Mr. H. C. Birbe, at the Seventh Precinct meeting of the Fifth District on Saturday and at other times and places, has sought information and privileges as a reporter of this paper. The name of Birbe has never appeared on the payroll of the Advertiser nor has he been hired or recompensed by us for any kind of work. Occasionally Mr. Birbe, like many others, has brought in election returns or tips, all of which were written up by others. This journal cannot permit itself to be represented by unauthorized persons and regrets that Mr. Birbe should have put it in any false light.

There is little use in the Baltic fleet trying to reach the Far East. It has no coaling stations en route and cannot lawfully use neutral ones. Collies might be taken along but loading from them is precarious business. Before fighting, such a fleet would need, after a voyage of 15,000 miles, to go into dry dock, but by the time the Baltic fleet could reach the Orient, Port Arthur, Dainy and Vladivostok might be blacked up. What then? Under all the circumstances it is not surprising to hear a rumor that the Baltic fleet will be kept at home.

Senators assume a good deal to expect the House to tinker with the appropriation bills. No one questions the right of the Senate or the House to alter the measures submitted by the Governor, but to change the one without offering something better will not shorten the present session.

TWO NATIVES HAVE A
BAD CUTTING AFFRAY
BACK OF PUNCHBOWL

Crazed by liquor served to them at some illicit shop in back of Punchbowl two men carved each other in a frightful manner at a late hour last night. As a result Kalama Hana, an Experiment Station laborer, was being operated upon by Drs. Wood, Waterhouse, and Emerson at the Queen's Hospital and it was not thought he would live. The man who inflicted the wounds, Dan Kamai Kahili, a longshoreman, was also severely cut about his right hand and after having his wounds dressed was locked up to await the outcome of Hana's injuries.

Kalama Hana, his wife, a child, and two other natives live in an eight by ten foot shack on Punchbowl slope, at the junction of the two Punchbowl roads with the Tantalus road. In the same vicinity lives Kahili and many other poor natives and the whole community has banded itself into what is called a "Poor Man's Club." The natives claim that the object of the association is for those who have work and good health to assist the members temporarily without work or sick and should a member die to pay his burial expenses. The police think that the "Poor Man's Club" is simply a swipes joint. At any rate Hana and Kahili were drinking last night. According to Kahili's story he considered his partner drunk and tried to take him home. In the lantern near Hana's home, Kahili says that Hana became angry and stabbed him in the wrist with a knife. Then he seized the knife. While the knife was in Kahili's hands Hana was

stabbed in the shoulder and a very big hole was cut in his body. The latter was a wound from which men seldom recover.

Then Kahili threw the knife away. He picked up Hana and carried him to the latter's house. There he was laid out on the floor and Hana's wife sat with him in a pool of blood. Then Kahili took a chair and sat down in the same room. A member of the household telephoned to the police station and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and other officers hastily went to the scene. They took charge of Kahili and a hurry call brought the patrol wagon and Dr. Emerson. The wounded man was patched up a little and removed to the Queen's Hospital. He was still conscious on arrival there, but refused to make any statement to the police. At the hospital Kahili's badly injured hand was dressed and he was then taken to the police station.

CUBAN SUGAR SWAMPS 'EM.

Big Increase in Imports Follows Reduction of the Duty.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—As a result of the reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar under the reciprocity treaty, the importations at New Orleans have become so large that they have swamped the Customs Department here. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked today by telegraph to allow the employment of extra men, and the request was granted. The imports for January were 6,177,802 pounds, against no importations for the same month last year, 29,835,737 pounds during February, and 54,872,260 pounds up to yesterday.

THE MEANING OF JAPAN'S
CAUTION ON THE YALU

Something of sufficient importance to cause an essential modification of Japan's plan of campaign has very probably happened in northern Korea. This is the theory upon which the newspapers of continental Europe account for the banishment of all war correspondents from the front. These enterprising young men, we read in the Fremdenblatt (Vienna), were overjoyed at the prospect of a termination to their period of impatient idleness at the extreme rear. A few of the more favored were actually making for the theater of war, and others were to follow. But now all permits are revoked without a word of warning, and the secrets of Ping Yang, Wonsan, and other familiar places remain impenetrable.

London newspapers are at no loss to account for all this Japanese caution. The Mikado's subjects are a secretive people, we are reminded by the London Times, and they have not yet wholly grasped the Western idea of discussing one's affairs in the newspapers. The Japanese are well aware of the enormous moral significance of a first victory over a white foe, thinks the London Standard, and they are making that victory certain through the establishment of a strategic zone impassable by war correspondents. The St. James' Gazette (London) seems as expectant as ever of "a great surprise," reflecting credit upon the military prowess of Great Britain's ally, while the London News continues to wonder if the Russians may not become victims of some gigantic mystification engineered from Tokyo.

Short work is made of all these hypotheses on the continent of Europe. The military expert of the Journal des Debats (Paris) reminds us that it is the Japanese who are supposed to suffer from delay, and he speculates as to whether present delay can be of a voluntary character, since Japan is said to command the sea. The Temps (Paris) points out that a new and capable Russian commander-in-chief is hurrying to Manchuria to lead the Czar's army, and Japan, presumably, may wish to strike her first blow before his appearance upon the scene. The Figaro (Paris) considers it certain that Japan's fleet sustained serious injuries before Port Arthur, "of which the secret was kept," and it infers that the main army, wherever it is, may have met with misfortunes and obstacles of which nothing is revealed. And that candid critic, the Fremdenblatt (Vienna) suspects Japan of having too promptly taken Russia's measure. The inglorious Russia of recent watery catastrophes is not, we are told, to be confounded with the mighty Russia who is now to show her superior familiarity with continental areas.

These general considerations are strengthened, in the opinion of our continental authorities, by the military situation that now presents itself on the banks of the Yalu. The real cause of the long wait, asserts the Figaro, is to be found in the great superiority of Russia in cavalry combined with the admitted inferiority of the Japanese in that arm. The Fremdenblatt would sum it up in the word "Cossack." It interprets all reports of recent skirmishes between outposts in the region north of Ping Yang as evidence of Japan's inability to pierce the Cossack line—at least for the present. And the French paper thinks that Japan's superiority in numbers south of the Yalu does not materially affect this situation. The Cossacks are holding the Japanese back while Russia mobilizes near Harbin or, perhaps, farther north. The number of Cossacks thus engaged daily increases, a fact of dire import to Japan, if we may accept the verdict of the pro-Russian French organ.

The origin of the county commission resolutions killed by the Ninth Republican Precinct the other evening is easily traced. Representative Kupihua appeared in the House Saturday with resolutions of a similar tenor, and with the House Rulers in back of him, strange, isn't it, how the measures of these self-styled Republicans invariably turn up in the House this morn.

Representative Kupihua has a better sense than all his friends and will not let the House be swayed by a committee. His resolutions will stand the test of time and will be a permanent record for him.

After boasting that before men were in Manchuria, Alaska was the only place in the world where a man could find a better place to live than in Alaska. The man who said this was a man who had never been to Alaska.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The grand jury was investigating the water works embezzlement yesterday.

Count Bonzi, son-in-law of Colonel Z. S. Spalding, of Kaula, returned by the Alameda yesterday and is a guest at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Narsizo Jono de Canha, a Portuguese living at Marquesville, has been missing from his home since Wednesday evening. His wife fears he has committed suicide.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

R. W. Shingle has returned from Hawaii.

Judge Kalua has declared himself as a candidate for delegate to Chicago. Mr. Kepokai will perform the duties of Treasurer until his successor is appointed.

G. F. Affonso, deputy assessor of the Island of Hawaii, is in town as a member of the Federal grand jury.

Governor Carter will send all interim appointments, with possibly some new ones, to the Senate tomorrow.

Members of the Senate were entertained at luncheon by Governor Carter at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. It was the occasion for a discussion of appointments to be made by the Governor with the approval of the Senate.

(From Monday's daily.)

Marshal Hendry returned yesterday from Kaula where he has been on a bankruptcy case.

Advices received on the Hall yesterday were to the effect that the jury in the Glenn murder case was out but ten minutes before returning a verdict of guilty. Under the law Moriarty must be hanged.

A cablegram is expected today from Washington ratifying the purchase of the leases for the Kahauli military tract. A cable notifying the War Department of the willingness of the local owners to close negotiations was sent Saturday and if the title is clear the deal will be closed today.

Nearly \$1000 was realized from the fair in aid of the Chinese hospital. Canon Mackintosh, on departing for Europe, will leave Philip H. Dodge in editorial charge of the Anglican Church Chronicle.

The engagement is announced of Second Lieut. Behr, U. S. A., stationed at Camp McKinley and Miss Minnie A. Downing of Los Angeles, Cal.

Members of the Senate take a trolley ride and a visit to the Aquarium at 10 o'clock this morning, on the invitation of Manager Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co.

Among declared candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention from Oahu are A. G. M. Robertson, R. W. Breckons, W. H. Hoogs and E. C. Winston.

Attorney T. Milner Harrison, for some time past a resident of Honolulu, is author of a just published romance entitled "Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne."

George Lesslie, licensed as master, has brought a suit in admiralty against the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. for \$50,000 damages on account of being discharged without notice from employment as first mate. J. J. Dunne is Lesslie's attorney.

Senator Isenberg thinks he has a legislative hoodoo. At the session of 1903, he lost time from a sprained foot and yesterday afternoon he had to apologize for not rising to address the chair from a similar cause. While mounting his burgie after the morning session his horse started suddenly, causing him to sprain his foot.

Judge Kalua's name does not appear among elected delegates for Maui to the Republican convention reported by wireless telegraph. There are no returns from the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 12th and 15th precincts. Returns are as follows, with a new election ordered in the 14th, 3rd, 8, Kapu; 4th, R. C. Searle; 6th, W. T. Robinson, W. E. Bai and D. H. Case; 7th, R. W. Filler and W. D. Hardy; 8th, James Scott; 9th, David Morton; 10th, S. Kalama, C. H. Dickey and H. A. Baldwin; 11th, W. F. Pogue; 12th, Geo. E. Cooper and M. H. Reuter; 14th, J. K. Kanama and Levi Joseph.

SECRETARY "JACK"
ON WATER DRINKING

There was one good joke on Secretary of the Territory Atkinson during the visit of Prince Pu Lun. The royal personage is not without a sense of humor and he used it often at the expense of Secretary "Jack." The latter found that the Prince was particularly fond of repartee and the Secretary entertained him hugely. But one time the tables were turned sharply on the Secretary.

"I have not observed that your Highness drinks water," observed the Secretary. "Is it a national custom to refrain from its use as a drinkable?"

When the question was interpreted to the Prince by Wong Kai Kah, the heir to the Manchu throne looked sagely at the Secretary and then made answer in Chinese which was interpreted as follows:

"Well, I drink it sometimes—I like it and that is why I do not like Chinese cooked foods for I cannot drink water with them. However, I always accompany myself to the habits of the country in which I am travelling, and I like not observed that your Excellency has drunk any water today?"

Humors
of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alternative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula Salt Rheum
Psoriasis Boils, Pimples,
All kinds of Humor Rheumatism,
Blood Poisoning Dyspepsia
Catarrh Debility, Etc.

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 11, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	58
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	21
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	18 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	40
Kihikihi	500,000	100	.....	120
Kohala	500,000	100	.....	2 1/2
Kula	500,000	100	.....	24
Maui	500,000	100	.....	60
Oahu	500,000	100	.....	80
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	.....	100
Oloahu	500,000	100	.....	100
Oloahu Sugar Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
Pala	500,000	100	.....	100
Papa	500,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer	500,000	100	.....	100
Waialua	500,000	100	.....	100
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	100
Waialuku	500,000	100	.....	100
Waipahoehoe	500,000	100	.....	100
STRAINSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
H. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. & L. Co. C.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	.....	100
R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	100
Hilo & K. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire)	.....	.....	.....	100
Hilo R. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Ewa Plant, 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 8 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100

SESSION SALES.
Ten Ewa, \$20.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
Day	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
Apr. 11	30.02	29.88	88	78	02 55 4-10	SW 1-0
12	30.04	29.91	88	79	02 58 8-10	SW 0
13	29.96	29.1	67	79	28 25 10-10	SW 1-0
14	30.00	29.94	64	74	01 77 9-4	SW 1-0
15	30.01	29.85	67	80	03 76 10-10	SW 0-2
16	30.04	29.87	69	79	00 77 3	SW 0-2
17	29.93	29.85	69	75	03 14 5	SW 2-6

* NNE-NE.
Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Day	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Apr. 11	11 03	1 13	1 38	7 13	7 13	1 38	5 44	11 31
12	11 19	1 3	2 03	7 13	7 13	2 03	5 44	11 31
13	11 27	1 4	2 10	7 13	7 13	2 10	5 44	11 31
14	11 30	1 5	2 36	7 13	7 13	2 36	5 44	11 31
15	11 34	1 6	3 10	7 13	7 13	3 10	5 44	11 31
16	11 47	1 7	3 44	7 13	7 13	3 44	5 44	11 31
17	11 45	1 8	4 19	7 13	7 13	4 19	5 44	11 31
18	11 40	1 8	4 57	7 13	7 13	4 57	5 44	11 31

New moon April 15th at 11:22 a. m.
Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahuku